THE TRIBUNE'S TREATMENT OF THE TWO PEOPLES-BRITISH SNOB-BISHNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I am an American and a member of a family which for over half a century has read and admired The Tribune. Pardon the "bouquet." It seems a trifle conventional, but is, I take it, as essential in a "letter to the editor" as the poet's "Hail! Muse," etc.

As an admirer, then, of The Tribune, I have been grieved to note the tone in which it has of late discussed the difficulty between Great fritain and the Transvaal. There may exist an onest difference of opinion as to the merits of the controversy which has led to the outbreak of hostilities. You seem to think the Boers are wrong; that their civilization is degrading and their rule oppressive. I venture to express the opinion that the war was forced upon the Transvaal by the machinations of a millionaire adventurer whose hands are still reeking with the blood of the Jameson raid, and by shifty intrigues of a Birmingham upstart who, entering public life to the cry of "seven acres and a cow," has landed with all the arder of an ambitious convert and with all the vulgar ostentation of a parvenu in the Cabinet of a Conservative Government. But, as to this, there may be, I admit, a difference of opinion. You are entitled to yours, and I am entitled to mine. I should be greatly surprised, however, to learn that yours is the opinion of "the vast majority of the American people." If it were, I should despair of American love of fair play and mor-

It is against the manner in which you speak of the Boers that I take the liberty of protest-You say in your issue of the 1st inst.:

ing. You say in your issue of the lat inst:

One Briton is not strong enough to whip ten Dutchmen. That does not seem to be a startling proposition. It expresses, however, the gist of the decidedly startling news from South Africa reported in our special cable dispatches from London yesterday and more fully again to-day. If some ultra-Jingo takes exception to it, perhaps we might modify it so as to say the one is not strong enough to take the aggressive against the ten on their own chosen ground. If any postscriptum he desired it may be found in the statement that suns which will shoot four miles are better than those which will shoot only three. Likewise that a small force in a secure place confronted by a vastly superior force, but creain soon to be amply reinforced, should remain on the defensive until reinforcements arrive. That is about all. That is about all.

Now, may I ask if "one Briton is not strong enough to whip ten Dutchmen," how many can be "lick"? Nine, eight, seven, five, or three? I should not venture to suggest that it might take ten Englishmen to whip one Boer, but the thought, you will admit, may at least be indulged in, in view of the proposition; and, while I do not pretend to be much of an anthropological arithmetician myself, capable of demonstrating the proposition that

10 Englishmen=1 Boer,

id like to learn, and other of your readers no doubt would, too, what your views are

lishing the English in their absurd braggartism -a trait in the English character to which Thackeray adverted more than once in his writings. Permit me to quote a few extracts from Chapter XXII of "The Book of Snobs," which

We are accustomed to laugh at the French for We are accustomed to laugh at the French for their braggadocio propensities, and intolerable vanity about Ia France, is gloire. l'Empereur, and the like; and yet I think in my heart that the British Snob, for conceit and self-sufficiency and braggartism, in his way, is without a parallel. . . We are better than all the world; we don't question the opinion at all; it's an axiom. . We are the first chop of the world; we know the fact so well in our secret hearts that a claim set up elsewhere is simply judicrous. . Did you never hear Colonel. hearts that a claim set up elsewhere is simply ludicrous. . . Did you never hear Colonel Cutler and Major Slasher talking over the war after dinner? Or Captain Boarder describing his action with the "Indomptable"? "Hang the fellows," says Boarder, "their practice was very good. I was beat off three times before I took her." "Cuss those carabineers of Milhauds," says Slasher. "what work they made of our light cavairy!" implying a sort of surprise that the Frenchmen should stand up against Britons the Frenchmen should stand up against Britons at all, a good natured wonder that the blind, mad valuely brave poor devils should actually have the courage to resist an Englishman.

INDORSEMENT OF EXPANSION From The New-York Evening Post.

Although no Federal officials were used to be a support of the courage of the support of the courage of the support of the supp

reakfast every morning, we took him off to Windsor and showed him two whole regiments Windsor and showed him two whole regiments of six or eight hundred Britons aplece, with an air as much as to say: "There, my boy, look at that. Those are Englishmen, those are, and your master whenever you please," as the nursery song says. The British Snob is long, long past scepticism, and can afford to laugh quite tood humoredly at those conceited Yankees, or beotted little Frenchmen, who set up as models dimarkind. They, forsooth!

And further on he says:

He two warriors, waggling their old heads steach other, presently joined breakfast and Minto conversation, and we had the advantage dearning about the old war and some pleas-The standard of the standard o

There is much else that it might be profitable quote, but I forbear. "Revenons à nos mou-

To speak of President Krüger as you have cone, or to repeat with unctuous approval the British judgment of the Boers as being "ignofant" and "superstitious," comes, it seems to iant" and "superstitious," comes, it seems to me, with ill grace from an American who, if he hot, certainly should be, proud of his ancesiors who faced British guns at Lexington and Concord, and faced them to some purpose. The Englishmen of their day, no doubt, spoke of our ancestors as "jays" and "farmers," but that did not save them from ultimately being compelled to surrender to them. The plain truth is, "Tommy Atkins" has talked so much and so long that he has finished by believing he is a great deal better and braver than the rest of the world. And why shouldn't he, when every time he is called upon to chase ten "algers" he can find a Kipling to celebrate the "alloit in verse and song." There have been exairy charges in history, and forlorn hopes, quite as desperate and picturesque as that at Balaklava, but, unfortunately, the participants have found no Tennyson to immortalize the deed. It is but natural, then, that "T. A." should occasionally (and his admirers with him) become vainglorious or talk, as your London correspondent did only last Sunday, of "Sir Redvers Buller's parade from Cape Town to Pretoria." It is mistake not the French cried, too, "A Berlin," twice within the last two hundred Mars, and pretty promptly found their Rossiach and Sedan. Still, you may say they were ally little "besorted" Frenchmen. Your "Tommy Akins" would have done differently; he would—but for the rest I refer you again to Thackeray. What concern of ours is this war, anyway? What is this oft told tale of British sympathy exampled to cockney—it was dictated by self-interest. To believe otherwise is to confess ignorance of the history of English hostility during the supremerisis of our National existence rather than the spontaneous outburst of distinterested friend-hip. Let us, in other words, clear our minds of cant and attend to our own business. Let us "put our trust in Providence and keep our powder dry." Let us, above all, beware of conceit and self-sufficiency. If we do this, the day, I trust, will be far off when we s me with ill grace from an American who, if he is not, certainly should be, proud of his an-cestors who faced British guns at Lexington

No;-the conventional assurance of lifelong interest in The Tribune is not really necessary as an introduction to a letter to the editor, and it is even possible that it may have been releated often enough to have lost some of its interest-though we hope never to lose interest in having old friends, especially when they are ble to make as fair and neat points as in the But is not our correspondent belaboring a

man of straw, set up by himself? The para- | FOR AN AMERICAN SALON. graph he quotes must have been unhappily expressed, since it aroused his ire, but it was really aimed at the very delusion he flouts, viz., that "Tommy Atkins" can afford to look down on a Dutchman-even a Boer Dutchman. Furthermore, if our correspondent expects to surpass us in respect and even admiration for the magnificent qualities of the Dutch race, he will have to express himself a good deal more strongly in their honor. On the other hand, we sus pect that if he will seriously revise in the judicial temper in which all affairs of foreign nations should be approached his estimate of Cecil Rhodes as a millionaire adventurer with hands reeking with innocent blood, and of Joseph Chamberlain as a Birmingham upstart, some doubt may penetrate his mind as to whether who shall worthily record the development of the British Empire during the close of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth cen-

## VANDERBILT WILL PROBATED.

DECREE SIGNED BY SURROGATE VARNUM AFTER THE EXAMINATION OF

Surrogate Varnum signed yesterday afternoon the decree admitting to probate the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The will was offered for probate at 10:35 a. m., and the usual formalities, in which the witnesses to a will swear to their own signatures thereon and swear that they saw the testator sign the will, etc., were gone through with. All of the living witnesses to the will and to both codicils were present, and the ceremony went through without a hitch Among the applications presented before the signing of the decree was one by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the youngest son, asking that Howard A. Taylor, a lawyer, at No. 71 Broadway, plication was accompanied by an affidavit made by Mrs. Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt, the widow of the testator, expressing her confidence in Mr. Taylor and denying that she had exerted Mr. Taylor and denying that she had exerted any influence over her son with reference to the application. The application was granted.

W. K. Vanderbilt presented an affidavit stating that the value of the real and personal property of the testator was unknown.

DEWEY GETS A MARRIAGE LICENSE.

HIS WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY OR

WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK. Washington, Nov. 8.—A marriage license was issued to-day to Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen. The application for the license was made by Lieutenant Harry H. Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's secretary. The information furnished to the clerk and set forth in the license is that Admiral Dewey is sixty-one years of age and Mrs. Hazen forty-three, that both are citizens of the United States, and that in the case of each there was one former marriage. To these statements Lieutenant Caldwell was required to make oath. It was said this afternoon that the wedding will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, although neither the Admiral nor Mrs. Hazen will give the exact day.

Seriously speaking, I think you are out-Eng- THE PRESIDENT BACK IN WASHINGTON.

HE EXPRESSES PLEASURE AT THE RESULT OF ELECTIONS, ESPECIALLY IN OHIO.

Kinley reached Washington at 1 o'clock. Secretary Porter met the President at the station, and gave him several telegrams containing late election re-turns. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley drove directly to the White House. Adjutant General Corbin, Dr. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and a stenographer accompanied them on the return journey

The President received many congratulatory telegrams this afternoon. He expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the elections, especially in Ohio. He received a telegram from Niles, his birthplace, which gratified him exceedingly. It said that there had been a Republican gain of over four hundred in the town.

## COMMENT ON THE ELECTION.

INDORSEMENT OF EXPANSION CONCEDED.

when Nicholas came here, who reviews a terday, except in four Congress districts to fill terday.

Although no Federal officials were chosen yesterday, except in four Congress districts to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives, a National aspect was given to the campaign in so many States that the result must be accepted as a verdict of the country on the McKinley Administration, and especially on its policy of expansion. The judgment of the people was so clearly expressed that no room is left for doubt as to the attitude of the Nation.

Ohio is the State upon which all eyes have been centred. Personal and factional considerations were important elements in the contest there, while an entirely novel factor in the fight was the utterly unconventional campaign of a curious but forceful personality in the candidacy of Jones on the platform of the "Golden Rule." Hanna, as the despotic boss of the Republican party in the State, provoked bitter opposition within that party, especially in his own town of Cleveland, where it inured to the benefit of Jones; while his ally, Cox. as the Republican boss of the chief city, aroused a similar revolt in Cincinnati. On the other hand, McLean was so bitterly hated and so thoroughly despised by many prominent Democrats that there were various local centres of Democratic disaffection. The important feature of the result is that leaving Cincinnati and Cleveland out of the account, the State at large gives a much greater majority in support of the McKinley administration on its policy of expansion than it gave in the corresponding election two years ago, before that policy had developed. The President has his own State behind him.

Indorsement of the Administration is equally clear elsewhere. Iowa furnishes the clearest test of popular sentiment regarding the expansion issue. In that State there were no local, personal of factional considerations involved. A Democrat of high character ran against the excellent Republican Governor. The Democrats dropped the silver issue and made their fight on the question of expansion. The result is a greatly increased Republican majorit

FOR GOLD AND EXPANSION.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The Nation has voted for gold and for expansion in so far as it voted on those questions at all. The net result is for them. As between McKinley and Bryan, to the degree they were in the thought of men, the first was indorsed and the second was rejected. To the extent to which the 189 elections forecast those of 1890, the significance of Tuesday's contests is unmistakable. Politicians ought to be men who look at facts. Democratic politicians ought to be men who will stop looking at moonbeams.

THE DOOM OF BRYAN.

From The New-York Times.

The truth is now made plainly evident that upon the great question of the day, the policy of the Administration in our new possessions. Bryan has set himself against the beliefs of the American people. They condemn him, they sustain the President. An unmistakable forecast of next year's election may be read in the returns this morning. That sure prophecy of coming events removes Bryan altogether from the field unless his supporters are willing to incur the odium of putting in nomination a candidate already visibly foredoomed to defeat. To make him the candidate of the Democratic party new would be an act of incredible madness for which no precedent can be found in the history of Presidential contests. From The New-York Times.

MR. SCHURZ MUST REVISE HIS VIEWS

From The Hartford Courant. The result as a whole settles nothing as regard:
National politics except that the administration of
William McKinley is not anywhere near so odiously
unpopular as Mr. Schurz and others thought it was.
They were mistaken about that; perhaps they may
be mistaken about some other things as well.

OUTSIDE VIEW OF MAZET'S DEFEAT. From The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

So far as outsiders are concerned, while having little interest in the projects of Mr. Croker, they have equally little sympathy with Mr. Mazet. His methods of conducting an investigation were open to serious criticism. Not only was there no necessity of permitting witnesses to be insuited by the sity of permitting witnesses to be insuited by the sity of permitting witnesses to be insuited by the was his obvious intent to have it appear by the was his obvious intent to have it appear by the was his obvious intent to have it appear by the widnesse elicited-that the offenders against political morality were wholly Democrats, while the Republicans were in this respect wholly spotless. It was campaign thunder, and not genuine reform, that Mr. Mazet was working for, hence a large number of public spirited Republicans in his own district threw their votes against him.

A MISTAKE IN MARYLAND.

Prom The Baltimore American.

National issues were eliminated from the campaign because a few independents objected to them being brought in. This was done in spite of the fact that sound money Democrats acknowledged their pertinency, and the campaign managers themselves admitted that there was nothing which would so enthuse the Republican voters as a full and frank discussion of the currency question and the questions growing out of the war with Spain. From The Baltimore American.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE'S DISCUSSION AT ITS MONTHLY MEETING

AND DINNER. There was an interesting discussion last evening onthly meeting and dinner of the Archi tectural League of New-York, in the Fine Arts "The Merits and Demerits of United Arts Exhibi-tions in New-York City." Robert W. Gibson presided, and among the guests were James D. Smillie, J. Carroll Beckwith, Charles Stewart Smith, Willam T. Evans, F. Hopkinson Smith and A. T. Van

opened the discussion by saying this was an age of combination in other lines, and asked why should it not be a time for a combination of the arts. While the scheme of an American Salon had been under discussion for a number of years, it had never crystallized. It had been feared by some that if ditectural drawing were placed in competition with paintings an adverse criticism would be the result. It was felt that if the mural arts and he handlerafts were included there might be possible tendency toward commercialism, but in the light of recent developments why should it not be possible to have a great building created, combining all in their best expression-architecture to supply the frame, the mural arts to decorate it. finer arts to form the basis of the internal exhibi-

the National Academy of Design, urged that the union of the art rocieties in an exhibition would provide novelty, and the benefit to the artistic world would be undoubted. People would certainly attend the show on account of its novelty, and ! it was arranged on a practical basis it ade to pay. Mr. Beckwith acknowledged, however, that the attendance at art exhibitions in this city rarely paid. At the Academy of Design exhibi-tions, for instance, the entrance fees seldom aver age \$100 a day, and no exhibition could be successful without novelty. The first Portrait Show was a great success for this reason, and while the two other portrait shows made money it was not to

Beckwith thought Madison Square Garder rould be a good place in which to hold an exhibition of all the art societies. Such an exhibition would be not only a source of education to the cople, showing what could be produced in New-York, but it would create an enthusiasm and passion for art. Mr. Beckwith heartily indorsed the idea of a united arts exhibition, and said he hoped the league would confer with the National Sculpture Society and other societies on the subject

to the National Academy of Design in 1891, in which Mr. Smith said he had been abroad every so much respect manifested for Americans as in the

year for twenty years, and at no time had he seen so much respect manifested for Americans as in the last year. It was the custom to consider French art the best, but France, with few exceptions, had produced nothing that was distinctly new in the last fifteen years. Americans to-day had the most original school of art under God's sun. Mr. Smith was warmly in favor of an exhibition of sculpture, painting and architecture.

Thomas Shields Clarke declared that the Dewey Arch proved that in unity is strength, and urged the necessity for united action in art.

Charles Stewart Smith believed it was in the power of the affiliated societies represented there to make New-York one of the most attractive cities in the world. The attractions of a city." said Mr. Smith, "pay, and every railroad and every shop gets the benefit. In Paris art exhibitions pay, and why? Because Paris is the most attractive city in the world, and offers more to the student of progress than any other city. If the Dewey Arch is put in enduring marble it will be one of the best assets of New-York. I hope you will succeed in the project of a united arts exhibition.

A. T. Van Laer spoke of the educational value of such an exhibition, and had no doubt of its success under proper management. Dr. L. P. Chamberlain and F. Wellinston Ruckstuhl also spoke in favor of the proposed exhibition.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the president of the League appoint a committee of five, three of them to be chosen from the guests of the evening, to report at the next meeting on the subject of holding a united arts exhibition.

For the last three years the Architectural League has devoted its attention to abstract questions, to the embellishment of the city as a whole. This year it intends to take up a few congress, problems, and its endeavor will be to have some of, them, at least, carried to a successful completion.

## OBITUARY:

rennsylvania. It has been in the family for more than a century, and like the Vanderbilt wealth, it has been handed down from generation to generation, multiplying at an enormous rate, until its value is placed up in the millions. According to the family custom it is believed that the entire estate will go to the eldest son.

MONSIGNOR NICHOLAS CANTWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8 .- Monsignor Nicholas Cantwell, vicar general and rector emeritus of the Church of St. Philip de Nerl, died to-day at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was the oldest priest in the State. Father Cantwell labored con For forty-eight years he was identified with St. Philip Church, and his merits won for him the title of monsignor, which was conferred by the Pope five years ago. The cause of his death was general debility.

DR. WALTER J. HOFFMAN.

Reading, Penn., Nov. 8 .- Dr. Walter J. Hoffman United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, who came here ill two months ago, died this afternoon from lung affection, aged fifty-three. He was for merly connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and before that with Western scientific expeditions. He received decorations from a number of foreign rulers and scientific bodies. He was a native of Reading, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and was a surgeon in the Franco-German War.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—A cable dispatch received to-day announces the death at London, England, of Winfield Smith, of this city. Mr. Smith was one of the early capitalists of Milwaukee, and for-merly a prominent street railway man. Heart dis-case was the cause of his death.

JOHN VAN LEAR RIANHARD.

John Van Lear Rianhard, a well known resident of Staten Island, died on Tuesday at his home, Clin-ton-ave, and Fourth-st., New-Brighton. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Rainhard had been suffering from a cancer of the stomach for several months. He was a stock broker in Manhattan, and was connected with the firm of W. D. Moore & Co. Mr. Rianhard was a widower, and leaves seven grown children.

VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

London, Nov. 8.-Viscount Bolingbroke (Henry St. John) is dead. He was born in 1820.

JACOB BRIGHT.

London, Nov. 8 .- Jacob Bright, a brother of the famous John Bright, and chairman of John Bright & Brothers, of Rochdale, is dead.

Jacob Bright was born in 1821, and was educated at the Friends' School, at York. For nearly thirty years he represented different divisions of Manchester in Parliament. His energies were largely devoted to the amelioration of the lot of women and the extension of their privileges as regards property and legal and civil rights. All through his caree he was a consistent Radical, and he was a devoted supporter of Mr. Gladstone and home rule. It was largely through his efforts that the right of mulargely through his efforts that the right of manicipal voting was extended to women in 1869. In 1883 he distinguished himself by presenting a treaty which proposed to give both banks of the Congo to Portugal, receiving a promise from Mr. Gladstone that the treaty should not be ratified without the consent of the House of Commons. Soon afterward freedom of commerce on the Congo was secured by the Conference at Berlin.

CHARLES H. TANNER.

Charles H. Tanner, who was connected with Pettit & Reed, produce merchants, of No. 13 Harrison-st., died at the private asylum of River Creat, in Astoria, on Tuesday morning. His mind had been gradually giving way for some time, and on October 22-he was taken from his home, No. 850 West-End-ave., to Bellevue Hospital. He was transferred from there to the private institution on October 25. The funeral will be to-day at 12:30 p. m. at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth-st. Mr. Tanner was forty-two years old, and had lived in this city for fifteen years. He had for years given his attention exclusively to business, and it is said that he had not taken a day's vacation in twenty-nine years. He leaves a widow.

MUSIC.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA The first of the series of concerts to be given ere this season by the Boston Symphony Or tra took place in Carnegie Hall yesterday after-noon. The occasion introduced no new music to our hearing (there will be plenty of that at the second concert to-night), but it did introduce a Gericke is a stickler in the matter of acoustics. He has no regard for large rooms in which the

sipated and much of its tonal beauty lost. He distinctness of utterance, and the stage of the music hall, though constructed for concert pur-poses, has seemed to him subversive of some of acoustic deficiencies of the room by putting a box by yesterday's concert was that he had succeeded. Certain it is that the orchestra has never sounded ble memory, many years ago. The new arrangeformance of yesterday, which was the playing of on commonplace tunes of a folksong character and redeemed by brilliant orchestration.

The planist who effected his entrance on the Metropolitan platform on this occasion was Mr. Mark Hambourg. He disclosed himself as a dashing technician in Saint-Saëns's concerto in C minor, but we shall wait for his performance of Rubinstein's concerto in B minor before attempting an estimate of his powers.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET IN BROOKLYN. The second in the series of chamber concerts given last evening in Association Hall, Brooklyn, by the Kneisel Quartet. Miss Gertrude May Stein, contraito, was the solo performer. The programme included an interesting novelty in the shape of a terzetto, by Dvorak, for two violins and viola. It is (though the programme omitted so to state) The combination of instruments is an unusual and rather unpromising one-less promising, in fact, in the matter of tonal balance and variety than the combination of violin, viola and 'cello, for which Beethoven wrote several compositions. But, while Dvorak has not attempted to express in it ideas of the highest moment, he has made it a singular-ly effective vehicle for music of delightful grace, fluency and charm, in certain portions following the composer's Bohemian spirit in its mode of ut-terance, and all through characteristic of his most captivating mood. The potency of the three instruments in giving balance and color is remarkable; and to such length has the ingenious composer carried his experiment that in the last movement he has introduced a declamatory passage for the first violin, with an orchestral tremolo on the secing acceptance. It met with the mark of unusual favor from the audience. Mr. Kneisel and his associates also played the sixth of Beethoven's first set of string quartets, Op. 18, and the romanze from Grieg's quartet Op. 27, giving to the former a lovely warmth and ripeness of conception emtall. Miss Stein sang with the intelligence and understanding in the matter of pleasing that she has long since made familiar to concert goers in New-York. Her songs were Liszt's perverse and distorted setting of "Die Lorelei" and four by Wagner.

MR. MORGAN'S GIFT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Public Library, held yesterday afternbon in the Astor Library Building, a letter was read from J. Pierpont Morgan announcing that he had presented to the library the Ford collection of books, manuscripts and letters. The letter reads in part as

I take pleasure in presenting to the NewsYork Public Library a collection of 180 bound yolumes and about thirty thousand separate pleces of man-uscript, being the greater part of the collection known as the Ford collection, which I purchased less spring.

COLONEL DALLAS C. IRISH.

Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 8.—The body of Colonel Dallas C. Irish, one of Pittsburg's walthiest men, was found in an unfrequented part of Coleman's Lane, not far from his residence, in the East End, last night. Foul play was at first suspected, but the physicians now believe death was due to apoplexy. Colonel Irish was a descendant of Captain Nathaniel Irish, of Revolutionary fame, and was the owner of one of the most valuable estates in Pennsylvania. It has been in the family for more than a capture with the Vandamily for more from James Monroe.

Known as the Ford collection, which I purchased last spring.

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The bound volumes consist chiefly of account books of merchants of New-York City, Virginia and elsewhere, dating from the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, and of transcripts of official records, partly in English the world's rich me doubt that to-close of the last and the beginning of the present century, and of the present century, and of the transcripts of official records, partly in English world's rich me doubt that to-close of the last and the beginning of the present century, and of the transcripts of official records, partly in English the world's rich me doubt

It was ordered by the Board that Mr. Morgan be thanked for his gift and that the volumes and manuscripts be so marked as to indicate the giver.

SENATOR CLARK AND THE COPPER MINES.

HIS PRESENCE HERE WITH MARCUS DALY AND W. S. SCALLON GIVES RISE TO MORE RUMORS OF AN AGREEMENT.

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, is at the Hotel Netherland, where Marcus Daly, the copper king of Montana, has been lying ill for some time. W. S. charge of many matters for him and is in thorough touch with all of Mr. Daly's affairs, is also at the Netherland, having arrived a few days ago. The presence of Senator Clark and Mr. Daly at the same hotel, gave rise to a rumor yesterday that they had reconciled their past differences and would in the future pull together. The presence of Mr. Scallon, the rumor further stated, was on account of some new and important moves that would shortly be made in connection with the recent great copper combination. None of the persons referred to could be seen last evening.

MRS. VANDERBILT TO THE POLICE FUND.

SHE SENDS A CHECK FOR \$5,000 TO CHIEF DEVERY.

Chief of Police Devery last evening received a letter from Mrs. Alice G. Vanderbilt, inclosing a check for \$5,000 for the benefit of the Police Pension

Fund. The letter is as follows: Mrs. Vanderbilt desires to express to Chief Devery, and through him to the officers and members of the force who perform the service, her grateful acknowledgment of their considerate care and attention on the occasion of her husband's funeral. Wishing to strengthen the Police Pension Fund, she incloses her check for \$5,000 for that purpose.

The letter is dated October 23. The check is drawn on the Lincoln National Bank and is made

payable to the order of the treasurer of the Police Pension Fund. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family returned to the city from Newport on Monday.

The local weather bureau last night predicted that there would be showers to-day and fair weather to-morrow, with stationary temperature,

SHOWERS PREDICTED FOR TO-DAY.

AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE. "Das Opferlamm" was the title of the three act

comedy presented for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre last night. Compared with "Madel als Rekrut," which held the stage at that house as reserved, which was a quiet play, and the humorous situations which made up the evening's entertainment took place in an atmosphere of high respectability. The play is by Oskar Walther and On the eve of the marriage of Erich von Werden

a former flame makes her appearance on the scene and threatens to make herself known to the intended parents-in-law unless Erich promises to pay a large sum of hush money. In a desperate effort to save himself the young man presents the ad-venturers—who is a circus rider—as the wife of a professor, whose letter declining an invitation to the marriage had already been received. The professor comes, however, and his appearance is the first of a number of laughable situations. To shield the young man the professor acts the part of

30.0

THE PASSING THRONG.

"You will doubtless remember the famous 'rustlers' fight," said R. K. Jenkins, of Cheyenne, at the Walderf-Asteria yesterday "The prominence of the men in-volved caused it at the time to OF THE "RUSTLERS" create a sensation. The Tustlers,"
FIGHT. as they were called, were a band of cattle thieves who made their

headquarters in Jackson's Hole. Some ranchers who had suffered at their hands determined if possible to recapture their stolen cattle, and to-this end organized an expedition. The story of how the rustlers cooped them up, and how how the rustlers cooped them up, and how the latter were finally arrested, after a fight of several days, and spent some months in Jail in Cheyenne, is all ancient and oft told history now, but I heard a story in connection with the fight the other day that struck me as rather amusing. It seems that a young Englishman was visiting one of the ranchers, but he had declined to take part in the expedition on the ground that he had no stake in the game. He was persuaded, however, and finally went along, but with the distinct understanding that if he wanted to return home at any time he was to be allowed to do so. When the party were driven to take refuge in the cabin in Jackson's Hole, they managed to construct an outpost, which would hold two of their number, some yards in front of the cabin. After the fight was on, the young Englishman became the life of the party. He had a banjo and was the possessor of a good tenor voice. When matters looked most dublous he would keep at it with his banjo and his songs until cheerfulness was restored. He was a good shot, and made himself invaluable in many ways. One day, however, when he and his friend were occupying the outpost he turned to his companion with, You remember our agreement, and that I was to be allowed to return home whenever I wanted to? 'Yes,' answered the surprised friend, 'of course I do. What of it?' 'Well,' returned the young Englishman, with a cheerful grin, as he ducked his head as a white purf of smoke indicated that a shot was travelling in his direction. 'Well, if it's all the same to you chaps, I want to go home now.''

R. E. L. Brown, the well known mining engineer, who has a judgment against the Transvaal Republic for £380,000, which the high court in the Transvaal awarded MAY FIGHT him, sailed for Europe on the St THE BOERS. Paul yesterday morning. Mr

Brown, who during the time he was in the Transvaal went under the name of 'Marc Antony' Brown, on account of a speech he made at Johannesburg at the time of the Jameson raid, said, just before the steamer salled; "No, I am not going abroad on account of my judgment against the Transvaal Government, but wholly and purely on private business. I have an office in London, and my presence happens to be necessary there at this time. Nothing I have seen in the dispatches from the seat of war so far bas led me to change the opinion I previously gave to The Tribune, that this war would inevitably be wen by the English and that it would be short in duration. If the Basutos should happen to revolt in the Orange Free State it will complicate matters for the Dutchmen, as the blacks are great fighters, and it would take a large force of men to subdue them I think it not unlikely that they may revolt, as they have a poisonous hatred for the Boers, who have treated them with great cruelty."

Western mining properties and an expert in per, said, in speaking of the pres-FUTURE FOR ent state of the market for that ARIZONA'S metal yesterday: "Personally, I be-COPPER. lieve the present price of copper is too high. To my mind it is not worth 18 cents a pound, and I do not believe that fall back to, say, 12 cents a pound in the near future. To-day the greatest copper centre is future. Butte. It takes some time to develop a coppe mine, and consequently new properties require mine, and consequently new properties require time to get in working order, but let the price of copper hold at anything like its present figures and Arizona will supply a large part of the world's needs. There is a fabulous amount of the metal within the territory, but it has not been mined more generally because it cost so much to get it meds. There is a fabulous amount of the metal within the territory, but it has not been mined more generally because it cost so much to get it out; but copper at lo cents a pound and copper at 17 cents a pound are very difficult propositions, and under these changed conditions they are working tooth and nail in Arizona to get their mines on a working basis. It is in Arizona that the wonderful United Verde mine is located, which is said to be practically the sole individual property of W. A. Clark, the new Senator from Montana. No one seems to possess any definite information about it, and you hear almost incredible rumors as to its value. Strange to say, the biggest stories usually come from men who should know whereof they speak, and I heard a conservative mining man say, when I was last in Butte, that Clark would be foolish to sell it at any price, even if he was really offered \$100,000,000 for it. Outside of this mine, you know, Clark has interests in Montana that are worth anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five millions, and there can be but little doubt that to-day he is one of the richest of the world's rich men."

SIGNOR MARCONI SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

RETURN IN THE SPRING. Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor tem of wireless telegraphy, sailed for Southampton yesterday morning on the American Line steamship St. Paul. Speaking of his work in this country Signor

Marconi said:

My work here has been very successful, and in addition I have been treated well and met many nice people. I am coming back again in the spring. Of course, nothing new was discovered by my wireless telegraphy work here, but everything was successful. Messages were sent and received through the dense fog, and in spite of the most unfavorable conditions of weather. My tests for the United States Covernment, however, rather fell flat. They did not ask me to come here and make the tests, or make the arrangements that other Governments made. I came here to report the yacht races, and when I got here the Government said, 'Come, give us a show.' And so I did, using the same instruments which I had used during the yacht races.

When asked as to the truth of the rumor that.

When asked as to the truth of the rumor that he had sold the American rights in wireless teleghe had sold the American rights in wireless teleg-raphy to the Commercial Cable Company, Sig-nor Marconi replied that he had sold the right, but could not at this time make public the name of the company which had secured it. He also refused to say what royally he would receive. Speaking of his future movements he said: "My assistants and the instruments have already started for Africa, and in a short time I shall join them. When I shall leave for South Africa I cannot say."

BRONZE TABLETS UNVEILED.

South Kingstown, R. I., Nov. &-Two bronze tablets were unveiled this afternoon at the South Kingstown High School, in memory of the late E. Mott Robinson and Rowland Hazard, both of whom were instrumental in the founding of the school. The former was at one time a prominent New-York merchant, and was the father of Mrs. Hetty

Green.

The exercises embraced an historical sketch of the school by J. A. Brown, of the Board of Trustees, and addresses by Professor Poland, of Brown University, and Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST

Washington, Nov. 8.—During Wednesday showers occurred along the Atlantic Coast from New-Jersey to North Carolina, and also over the Florida peninsula and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and rain was reported the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts; elsewhere the weather was fair. The temperature changes were slight and no notable departures from seasonal averages were reported. A slight barometric depression has moved castward north of Minnesota, and a storm is ap-parently approaching the North Pacific Coast. The barometer continues high over the Eastern and South-eastern States and the Middle and Rocky Mountain reeastern States and the Middle and Hocky Mountain region. During Thursday showers will occur along the immediate Atlantic Coast south of New-England, but are
not likely to extend into the interior. In the central valleys, the lake regions and Middle and Southern Rocky
Mountain regions fair weather will prevail. Rain is indicated for the Pacific Coast States and the Northern Rocky
Mountain region. Along the Middle Atlantic and NewEngland coast the winds will be light to fresh from the
southwest. Along the South Atlantic coast light to fresh
northeasterly winds will prevail.

PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY. For New-England, fair to-day, except probably showers on the south coast; light to fresh southwesterly winds

Westerly winds.

For New-Jersey, partly cloudy; showers to-day; fair Friday, light, variable winds.

Tor the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, partly cloudy to-day and Friday; light, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day and Friday; fresh southerry winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night.

In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune self-racording barometer. The dotted line shows the tempera-ture as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

terday was fair and mild. The temperature ranged between 44 and 50 degrees, the average (40%) being 4% degrees higher than that of Tuesday and 6% degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair.

MARRIED.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in dorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BLAKE—At Brighton, England, October 12, 1809, Elleabeth M. Blake, widow of Charles F. Blake and daughter of the late General John A. Dix.
Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, Thursday, November 9, 1809, at 10 a. m. BOND—Suddenly, at her home, No. 35 Mount Morris Park West, on Wednesday, November S. Ella, wife of Thomas

PRESTON—Suddenly, on November 7, 1890. Bennett & Preston, aged eighty-two.
Puneral services at his late home, Roxbury, Conn., Friday,
November 10, at 1 o'clock.

BIANHARD—On Tuesday, November 7, John Van Lear Risnhard, in the 69th year of his age. Puneral services at his late residence, Clinton-ava, and 4th-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. SIDELL—Suddenly, at No. 66 West 53d-st., Tuesday, November 7, 1859, Cornelius V. Sidell, son of the late John A. Sidell. Funeral from St. Thomas's Church, 5th-ave. and 53d-st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 11 a. m.

STURGES—On November's, Edward Sturges, of Gene N. Y., in the 71st year of his age. Utica (N. Y.) and Mansfield (Ohio) papers please copy. THOMAS—At El Paso, Texas, on Saturday, November 4 William R. Thomas, of New-York. Interment at Ridgway, S. C.

A.—The Kensteo Cemetery.—Private station Harlem Railroad, 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices.

At the Waldorf-Astoria, Chairs and Settles,

PARISH CHURCH IN STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WHERE SHAKESPEARE LIES BURIED. The Gift Shop, of Boston,
owns all of the pew ends and they are now being made
up in England into Chairs and Settles.
You are cordially invited to inspect them. Recention
Room, Office Floor, 33d-st. entrance.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S NEW PERFUMES AND SACHETS. UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD FOR RE. NEMENT AND DELICACY. June'n 5th Av., B'way, and 25th St., & 579 5th Av.

Tribune Terms to Mail Subscribers. IN THE UNITED STATES.

DALLY (with Sunday), \$1 per month, address changes as often as desired, \$2.50 for three months; \$5 for six months \$10 a year.

DALLY (without Sunday), 90 cents a month, address changed as often as desired; \$2 for three months; \$4 for six months; \$8 a year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE (separately), \$1 for six months; \$2 a year. Address changed as often as desired.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE issued Wednesdays, \$1 a year; to foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, \$2.04 a year, including extra postage. WEEKLI THE WEEKLI THE WAY TO SEE THE WEEKLI THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Tuesdays and Fridays, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Every Tuesday, a story of the war with Spain. Every Friday, an illustrated supplement. To foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, including extra postage, \$4 60 a year, TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1899, 25 cents a copy.

FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE DAILY (with Sunday); \$1.78 a month. Address changed as often as desired.

DAILY (without Sunday), \$1.44 a month. Address changed as often as dasired.

IN NEW YORK CITY. One cent per copy extra postage is charged on the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY to mail subscribers in New-York City. REMITTANCES.

REMITTANCES should giways be made in Postoffice money order, Express manage order, or draft on New-York City. If cash is sent by mail, unregistered, The Tribune will not be responsible for its less.

The London office of the Fridge is a convention of leave advertisements and subscribtions.

Paris—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 has Serbe.

Hottinguer & Co., No. 88 Rue de Provence.

Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Bouleyard Haussi
Credit Lyononis, Bureau des Etrangers.

American Express Company, No. 6 Rue Halevy.

Thomas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opera.

Geneva—Lombard, Odler & Co., and Union Bank.

Florence—Whitby & Co.

Should be read DAHLY by all interested, as changes
Foreign mails for the week ending November 11. 1890,
will close spromptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier
than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for
Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS,

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. "Raiser Friedrich, via Southampton and Hamburg (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, via Cherbours, must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Friedrich"; at 6:30 a. m. for France direct, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. "fa Champagne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne").

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. "Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 9 s. m. for Italy, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II, via Naples (letters must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia (letters must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingvalla (letters must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia");

PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wedneadays. German attamers on Thursdays, and Cunard. French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail. After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic-Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minuter of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:80 p. m.) for Bahama Islands, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s.

THURSDAY—At 1 p. m. tapparate and Santiago, per s. s. Saratoga.

FRIDAY—At 1 p. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Arkadis, via San Juan; at 2 p. m. for Guadalupe, Martinique and Demgrara, per s. s. Tallaman.

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. for La Plata Countries, per s. s. Grecian Prince; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. 3. Alene (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alene"); at 11 a. m. for Cuba. per s. s. Havana, via Havana detera must be directed "per s. s. Havana"); at 11 a. m. for Progreso, per s. s. Ravensdale (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. Ravensdale"); at 1 p. m. for Nuevitas, Gibara, Raracoa and Puerto Padre, per s. Lauenbucz.

SUNDAY—At 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Lauenburg.

SUNDAY—At 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:20 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday) and Staurday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close) at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (and its for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fig., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at 17:a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunda), Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fia, and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Tuesday) and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless apecially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:36 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemaia, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 13 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes and Guatemaia, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 13 p. m. (connecting closes) here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes and Guatemaia, by Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, IRegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, IRegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, iregistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, Iregistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, IRegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, IRegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, property at the previous day, Iregistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day, property at the previous day, and second day before.

Mails for Hawa, Justalla (except West Australia and closed mails for New-Zealand) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 125 inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric, Mails for Onland, via San Francisco, close here